amenities. The first phase of the plan was being implemented by the Dandeli Development Board.

456. No Town Planning Act was in force in the remaining areas during the year. Technical Assistance to the municipalities on request were given in preparing layouts for town extensions.

457. There are two City Improvement Trusts, Boards one for Bangalore and the other for Mysore. These Trusts Boards are responsible for planned development of these two cities and for effecting improvements. The Director of Town Planning extended expert advice and guidance in matters of planning.

458. There were a multitude of town planning acts, rules and regulations in force in the various parts of the State during the year, and the question of having a uniform Town Planning Act for the entire State was under consideration of Government.

(xiii) Local Development Works.

459. The basic idea of the Local Development Works was to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people for the Five-Year Plan through local schemes for the execution of which, they would contribute either in cash, kind (by supply of materials) or through voluntary labour. This Scheme was initiated by the Government of India in 1953-54.

460. Generally the following categories of works were undertaken under the Local Development Works programme :—

(i) Drinking water supply.
(ii) Permanent works for improvement of agriculture.
(iii) Permanent works for improvement of rural sanitation.
(iv) Village roads, including small bridges and culverts.
(v) Construction of and improvements to school or dispensary buildings.
(vi) Construction of godown for storage of goods provided the benefits accrue to the general public.
(vii) Other works like community halls, chavdi building, etc.

461. The above scheme was meant for the benefit of the people residing in rural areas, and for those who do not benefit by the Community Development Programme.

462. The Government of India, which has sponsored the scheme, bear half the cost under the Local Development Works Programme and the other half is to be borne by the State Government and the public or Local Body.

463. During the year, the programme was limited to drinking water supply works only. For this purpose, the Government of India allotted a Central grant of Rs. 109 lakhs to the Mysore State. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs supplemented by the State Government grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was distributed among the districts for taking up drinking water supply works.

464. In order to maintain the tempo of the programme and to meet the felt needs of the people in regard to other categories of works, another scheme known as the "State Local Development Works Programme" was evolved on the pattern of the existing centrally sponsored Local Development Works Programme. Under this programme other categories of works (except drinking water works) were allowed to be undertaken. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was allotted to the districts for taking up works under this programme. Fifty per cent of the expenditure on the works taken up under this programme was borne by the State Government and the other 50 per cent by the public and local body.

465. The minimum direct public contribution in respect of both the programmes was 12½ per cent of the total cost of a work.